

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, THREE CENTS PER COPY.

Volume XXIX.....No. 101

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

NIELSEN'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FOOL'S FESTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FOOL'S FESTE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—FOOL'S FESTE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—OUR WIFE—ROLY-POLY.

NEW BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY.—COLUMBIA'S CAVE.—NORRIS GARDEN.—ALICE MAY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GIANTS.—TWO DWARFS.—ALICE MAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GIANTS.—TWO DWARFS.—ALICE MAY.

HIPPOCRATE, Fourteenth Street.—PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS. Afternoon and Evening.

HOPKINS CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.—STEREOPHONIC MUSIC OF UNIVERSAL AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GYMNASIUM.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—CONSISTING OF LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

ROBERT'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GIANTS.—TWO DWARFS.—ALICE MAY.

ATHLETIC UNION, Brooklyn.—ENTERTAINMENT BY THE PUPILS OF COLEMAN'S SCHOOL.

New York, Monday, April 11, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Active preparations for the opening of the campaign are going on in the Army of the Potomac. General Meade, Humphreys, Patrick and Ingalls had an interview with General Grant on Friday. The severe storm of Saturday has swollen the river to an almost unprecedented height, doing considerable damage to public and private property. Bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were swept away, and travel between Washington and the army was suspended yesterday. It has proved the most destructive storm of the season.

The bridge over Bull Run, near Union Mills, is entirely gone. This structure was one hundred and fifty feet long, and some thirty feet above the bed of the stream. The army will not be inconvenienced by these damages, as full supplies are on hand at the front to sustain it until the road can be repaired, which was expected would be accomplished yesterday.

The arrival of the steamer Morning Star from New Orleans yesterday brings us news of the 24th inst. from our special correspondents, among which are details of the sinking of the rebel steamer Tennessee and the burning of the steamer J. H. Russell.

The Red river expedition is still more fully commented on, the battle, or skirmish, at the mouth of the river, and the reported occupation of Shreveport, La., being the main features.

The rebel privateer Florida was reported to be at the Canary Islands on the 4th of March, where she remained for one day, and took in coal and provisions.

The movements in the Southwest indicate the approach of active proceedings there. All the recruits in Missouri are ordered to the field, and veterans who are on furlough are to proceed at once to the front. The regiments of the Army of the Cumberland are to go to Nashville, and those of the Army of Tennessee to Cairo.

The rebels, under General McCrea, are said to be concentrating at Augusta, on White river, in great force, one hundred miles above Ball's Bluff. They drove out the small garrison holding that place, and forced them to retire to the gunboats.

We have news from Havana and St. Domingo by the steamship Brenck and Morning Star, which arrived at this port yesterday. Our affairs are dated to the 5th instant. Considerable excitement had been caused in Havana by the transactions of one of the Cuban officials, who it is said, captured from the slave traders on the coast two hundred negroes, whom he sold into slavery, putting the proceeds in his pocket, and leaving for New York. Skirmishing between the Spanish troops and the natives in St. Domingo still continued; but nothing decisive in the war there had occurred. There is nothing later from Mexico by these arrivals.

Yesterday was the eighteenth successive day that east winds have prevailed in this vicinity, and consequently the arrival of vessels at this port has been much retarded, many being now overdue from European and Southern ports. Many vessels bound to Eastern ports are now anchored in Long Island Sound, and a number of those destined to this port from the southward have taken refuge to the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. A heavy rain storm visited this city and vicinity yesterday.

Michael Waters, an Irishman, an alleged bounty jumper, was shot yesterday afternoon on the corner of Exchange place and Broad street, while attempting to desert from a detachment of men who were en route for Washington. The shot was fired by Sergeant Townsend, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, who was afterwards arrested by the First precinct police, and held to await the Coroner's investigation.

THE ARCHITECTS OPPOSING ABOLITION.—We have not yet seen in any abolition paper a word of hearty congratulation upon the strong vote in the Senate in favor of amending the constitution so as to abolish slavery, or any effort to assist us in bringing this great movement to a triumphant conclusion. This fact conclusively demonstrates the hypocrisy of the abolition editors. They do not care to have slavery abolished. They do not desire to do away with the agitation about slavery. They want to keep up the excitement, in order to keep up their party. They only wish to use the negro as a donkey upon which they may ride into power. They have always professed a deadly hostility to slavery; but now, when the proper time has arrived to abolish the institution in a proper, legal and constitutional way, they have nothing to say about it.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—We have received several communications upon the subject of establishing a soldiers' home—a refuge for the maimed heroes who have fought the battles of their country. In France and England this idea has been put into practice. The Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, and the Chelsea Hospital, near London, are indeed homes for soldiers, who are enabled, thanks to these institutions, to pass their days in peace, kindly cared for, meeting with the sympathy and respect of all classes. We should by all means carry out such a plan here. In the midst of all the Fair excitement there are still persons in our midst who find time to reflect upon the benefits to arise from a "Soldiers' Home." We have received the sum of ten dollars from a subscriber to commence a fund for that purpose, and invite further contributions from the friends of the soldiers. We shall give our hearty support to so commendable an undertaking.

The Country in Great Danger—What Congress Ought to Do.

What is the present condition of the country? In the midst of a gigantic civil war, draining the loyal States of hundreds of thousands of their most vigorous men, and thousands of millions of money, we are enjoying a carnival of unbounded prosperity. On every hand extravagance, prodigality and speculation prevail. Delirium reigns in Wall street and among the giddy throngs of Broadway, and amid the splendors and the surging multitudes at the great Fair; in a word, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the madness of unlimited treasures rules the hour. Glorious spectacle this, and yet a most fearful delusion. It is like the feast of Belshazzar, while the legions of our irresistible enemy are gathering under the city walls.

The country is in danger, and the perils which menace it are great, and cannot be safely disregarded. We are gaily sailing now in smooth water; but we are borne along on the treacherous current of Niagara, which leads to the flashing rapids and the dreadful abyss below. Strong arms and a skillful pilot can save us by pulling for the shore; but in continuing to drift with the deceitful stream we shall be inevitably borne to destruction. We must bring this war to an end, and we must establish our financial system on a solid foundation during the present year, and provide, too, the agents for the restoration of the Union in a constitutional way, or chaos, financial and political, will come upon us.

Our hopes of a rescue are now in Congress. The administration of Abraham Lincoln has failed to meet the just expectations of the country. The last Congress, with a liberal hand, voted men, money, means—everything necessary, except a proper and comprehensive system of taxation, for a speedy suppression of the rebellion; and yet, after three years of sanguinary war, the work is not yet accomplished. Hence the tax bills of the last Congress have failed to keep within hailing distance of the public expenditures. Greenbacks, in every shape and form, are multiplied; but as they are increased they diminish in value. Our old continental paper currency, the assigns of the first French republic and the worthless scrip of Jeff. Davis admonish us of what is to follow by the increase of paper money to meet the losses from its depreciation. The present Congress evidently comprehends, to a great extent, the dangers of the crisis and the remedies demanded. Several very important measures, already acted upon in the House or the Senate, show that neither branch is disposed to rely any longer upon the wisdom of President Lincoln.

First, in the bill which has resulted in placing Gen. Grant in the active command of all the armies of the Union, the two houses have recognized the incompetency of Mr. Lincoln's military Directory at Washington, and have provided a capable and victorious soldier to direct the movements of our armies in the approaching campaign. This act alone has done wonders in reviving the confidence of the loyal States in the complete success of their glorious cause. Secondly, in its late unanimous declaration against the Napoleonic monarchy of Mexico, the House of Representatives has administered a timely rebuke against the timid and temporizing foreign policy of the administration, and has thus taken another important step to repair its blunders and short comings.

The Senate, next, in its brief but broad and comprehensive resolution, providing for the abolition of slavery through an amendment of the constitution, has emphatically repudiated the absurd emancipation projects and experiments of the administration, and has boldly and bravely struck out in the right path for the absolute and permanent settlement of the slavery question. Thus while Congress, between the two houses, has satisfactorily interposed its legislative authority to secure a vigorous prosecution of the war, in the promotion of General Grant, and has properly instructed the administration and warned Louis Napoleon in reference to Mexico, we have also the first practical step taken towards the correction of the rickety emancipation schemes of Mr. Lincoln, and towards a legitimate and speedy removal of this trouble of slavery from every State and Territory of the Union.

But still, looking to our financial affairs, and to the chances of the prosperity of this administration, the country is in danger. Relying upon General Grant and the brave and mighty armies in his hands, and our powerful co-operating navy, we expect the defeat and dispersion of the rebel armies in the interval to November next. With the fulfillment of this hope the task of strengthening our financial system to positive security will be comparatively easy in proper hands; but Congress, in this work, should not wait upon General Grant. In any event taxation is the only remedy that will cure this paper money disease; but, in the event of any serious disaster to our armies, nothing but the safeguards of taxation will save us from swift financial destruction. Above all other things, however, it now devolves upon Congress to take the initiative for a new administration. In the hands of our present inefficient Executive all that human wisdom may be able to provide in the way of legislative guides, supports, checks and balances will still be frittered away, and so, with the war ended, his blunders in the work of reconstructing the Union may prove more disastrous to the country than the war itself.

Congress, then, we repeat, should at once interpose its influence and its authority in behalf of a more acceptable candidate for the succession than Mr. Lincoln. In the way we have pointed out, the large anti-Lincoln majority of republicans and war and Union democrats in each house have the power in their hands to nominate our next President. Let them exercise this power, or all their efforts to remedy the mistakes and to supply the deficiencies of President Lincoln, and to save the country from financial and political confusion, may be labor thrown away.

THE GOLDEN QUEER.—Assistant Treasurer Cisco is selling gold certificates, receivable at the Custom House for dues, at 165, when the speculators' price for gold is 169. Consequently our merchants desire to purchase these certificates, and a long queue—a golden queue—of merchants' clerks may be seen every day at the Assistant Treasurer's office. But there is only one clerk detailed to attend to this department, and, as the necessary calculations are somewhat intricate, the result is that the sale proceeds so slowly that merchants have to leave the services of their clerks for two or three days while they are awaiting their turns to purchase the certificates. We suggest to Mr. Cisco that three or four clerks should be detailed

for the certificate department in order to accommodate the business community and to save much valuable time now wasted in the golden queue.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SENSATION.—In some establishments—foundries, furnaces and the like—where a great deal of dirty work is done, in making and repairing boilers, pipes, reservoirs, &c., all become so fouled in a short time that it is necessary to suspend operations periodically and devote a day to blowing out the filth. Congress is one of these establishments, and has devoted Saturday to the work of purification. On that day, therefore, all the pent up accumulations of bad gas that are made in the members' minds during the five business days are let off and blown off, amidst dreadful screaming and many bad smells. We regard this as a most convenient and praiseworthy usage. It saves the country many alarms and the members much vexation of spirit. On that day members can fall into a fine frenzy at their leisure, and utter dreadful sentences, and the country knows that all that is said is said in a Pickwickian sense, and means nothing, or less than nothing, except to those earnest admirers of buncombe, the personal friends and constituents of the member who may happen to speak. No member, of course, would bring forward any practical business subject on that day of gas, since every member knows that for all the business purposes of Congress it is a *dis non*. And thus it is a day ruled out of the business calendar of Congress.

On the last occurrence of this day a motion was made in Congress to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for treasonable words spoken on the day before, and the opening of this due let loose a vast accumulation of bad temper, particularly from Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who endorsed what Mr. Long had said, and much more. Congress then censured the speech of Mr. Harris, by a vote of ninety-two yeas to eighteen nays. From the fact that these proceedings took place on Saturday, and that Mr. Harris made his violent speech on that day, it is evident that the whole business of these expressions of sympathy for the South is clearly understood. Only eighteen votes were cast against censuring Mr. Harris, and even that small number of votes was not cast by men who are his adherents or admirers. Some of them were from opponents of that gentleman, who are disposed, however, to allow the largest liberty and even license to speech in the House. Neither Mr. Harris, Mr. Wood nor Mr. Long, therefore, can have the least hope of a vote in favor of their views. Nor do they speak in the expectation that their words can have any effect to stay the inevitable progress of this great war. They speak only out of a morbid desire for notoriety and a sensation. They want to be martyrs, and to be dreadfully injured in some cause or another—no matter what—and then to go about the world exposing their sores and exciting sympathy; or they have heard that

the youth who did the Ephesian deed, Ovidius, find the place lost who feared it, and they emulate his fame, since, as it is necessary for them to be famous in some way, that way is better than none. No importance whatever should be attached to these speeches. They are the mere morbid expressions of a mania, and the severest thing that Congress can do against them is to leave them alone. When William the Third was told that a certain man in England wanted to be a martyr, William determined to disappoint him; and that is the course for Congress to pursue with such men as Long and Wood and Harris.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—We see it stated that two or three of our large hotels have contributed towards the fund in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers. What have the others done, and why do we not hear of contributions on the part of the omnibus and railroad lines, which are benefited so greatly by the establishment of the Fair in our city? The public would doubtless be pleased to obtain information on this subject.

Since writing the above we have found the following announcement:—The stage proprietors and owners of the following lines of stages, on account of the continued increase in the price of labor, hay, grain, and all materials used in the business, have agreed to advance their fares to ten cents on and after April 11, 1864. The fare of the stage for the present week will be ten cents to the City Hall, and fifteen cents to the City Hall and beyond.

FIRE IN EAST FIFTH STREET.—Two houses burned to death.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame stable, owned and occupied by Andrew McElreath, at 203 and 205 East Fifth street. The fire spread rapidly, and the two houses were burned to death, loss on the houses about \$500. Insurance, Mr. McElreath lost one horse and one sleigh, valued at \$200, no insurance. Loss on buildings about \$200. The fire was caused by the carelessness of the breaking out of the fire it is believed to have been the act of an incendiary.

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immense success of this great charitable undertaking is the best answer that the people can give to the silly speeches in Congress made by Harris and Long. None other need be attempted.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Vigorous Measures of General Grant and Sherman for Getting the Troops into the Field.—The Alarm at Memphis Subordinating the Rebels Concentrating on White River, &c.

St. Louis, April 10, 1864.

A despatch from Provost Marshal General Fry to Provost Marshal Alexander, of this State, says: Lieutenant General Grant directs active measures to be immediately taken to get into the field all recruits of the new organization and the old troops of Missouri. The troops will move west to Louisville.

General Sherman, in a despatch to the Governor of Missouri on the same subject, says the War Department has given him the control of all the veterans now absent, and requests him to have them sent to the front immediately upon the expiration of their furloughs. No excuse will be taken for delay, and commanders of regiments will be held to strict accountability for absence of troops. General Sherman says now is the time, if ever, that the soldier should be in his place, three hundred men on time being better than a thousand too late.

All regiments belonging to the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland go to Nashville, and those of the Army of Tennessee go to Cairo, where they will receive further orders.

Cairo, April 10, 1864.

The steamer Silver Moon has arrived, with one day's later news from Memphis.

The alarm lately experienced in that city was subsiding. Preparations, however, were making to receive the enemy should he venture.

The rebels, under McCrea, are reported concentrating in force at Augusta, on White river, one hundred miles above Ball's Bluff. They had driven out the small garrison on duty there, compelling them to retire to the gunboats. Measures were immediately taken to fortify Ball's Bluff.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatch.

Cairo, April 7, 1864.

A SCIENTIFIC VESSEL STOPPED.

The Mary E. Forsythe, one of the Memphis packets, started out from here last night, under suspicious circumstances. General Brayman issued an order to have her stopped. The commander of the fort at this place was ordered to bring her to, which he did after firing three shots across her bow. There seems to be good authority for the supposition that a number of trunks containing contraband articles are stowed away in her cargo. Investigation is now going on; but nothing has yet been discovered.

THE PURSUIT OF FORRESTER.

We have no important news from Forrest. He seems to keep very quiet. He still continues his daily visits to the river, and is reported to be in the neighborhood of a reconnaissance. General Vanech, with a considerable force of our troops, crossed the Tennessee river yesterday, and is reported to be in the neighborhood of a reconnaissance. It is supposed that Forrest has withdrawn a larger part of his force towards Corinth, and will leave West Kentucky and Tennessee before long entirely by that route.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The dedication of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, situated in West Third street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and of which the Rev. Arthur Donnelly is pastor—took place yesterday forenoon, and was witnessed by a crowded and interested congregation. The ceremony of dedication has been so often described that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it in this column. St. Michael's church will be among the handsomest in this city. It is constructed in the Gothic style, on all four sides, and is a beautiful structure. The proper length is only one hundred feet, as the northern half, fronting on Third street, covers but one lot and is wholly enclosed by the front gallery of the church. The front on Eighth street is a vestibule. Above this vestibule is an extension of the gallery of the church. The front on Eighth street is a vestibule. Above this vestibule is an extension of the gallery of the church. The front on Eighth street is a vestibule. Above this vestibule is an extension of the gallery of the church.

The interior is the style known as "Gothic work." Fourteen and valuable oil paintings, representing Scriptural subjects, fill the spaces between the windows. Behind the altar there is a magnificent piece of fresco work, consisting of a representation of the Crucifixion, executed by Mr. Primo Boratti, a young and rising artist of this city. The work has the merit of originality in many of its details, but it would not excite much space to describe it. Under the galleries are the Twelve Apostles, including Paul and Barnabas. Above the galleries are the four Evangelists. The interior is embellished with the great divisions of the world, each typified by a female figure, representing the four seasons of the year. The interior is embellished with the great divisions of the world, each typified by a female figure, representing the four seasons of the year.

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